The works of Brett Nortje part 26.

New antibiotics.

This means we need new ways to kill off bacteria. we could kill bacteria with real antibiotics, like nitrogen 'globs.' this is poison for the system, but will not affect the organs, yes?

Of course, that is not enough, as it is still like fuel for some of the bacteria.

For this reason, i am suggesting nicotine as the poison of choice. it could kil the bacteria by being mixed with antibiotics, yes?

Well, this is found in nature, this anti biotic stuff, so, i figure if we were to mix the antibiotics with stomach acids, the acids will break down the walls and then the antibiotics will get to work, yes?

Project 'Stiletto.'

As some of you might know, we need the ultimate soldiers to be out there policing the world. i have played a hand in using nanobots, which are basically chemicals joined together, so they are very small, to insert a replica of the nervous system and reaction rates.

In the battle field of today, the person who sees the other person first will surely shoot them first. the soldiers i 'trained' have used simple training techniques to learn quickly. the way they learn is to nod your head deliberately so that the front of the brain gets surges of oxygen, blood and other fuels to feed the brain and boost the learning process so that it comes in surges, like 'a heartbeat.' this is the basis of the workings of the body, and it works!

Then, i used those delightful little nano bots to organize for them graphene bone lacing, basically intertwining or weaving together with the rest of the bones so they will probably never break - they could probably take a missile in the leg and still have the use of the bones once stitched up again, and maybe a long wait while we generate tissue for them.

They have also had their muscles strengthened with advanced heating and mass producing techniques where we can make the raw muscle bigger. these muscles feature in every joint! so, breaking them apart with explosions will be very hard.

Then i trained them with magic! they can slide along the floor with their feet mildly off at the rate of a jet! they can shape shift and conceal their faces when they infiltrate anywhere they want.

Needless to say this cost a bit of money. it costs a hundred billion dollars per soldier, but, they are going to win the war they are deployed to fight.

I will soon continue with my new upgrades to the accounts team in a new post, as i feel my computer might crash.

Accounts team of project 'stiletto.'

The sponsors i have are excited with the soldiers i have produced, over the course of maybe four

months of research, but they now want what they call 'brains.' then, there will be a great chance for people to be soldiers or 'brains,' 'muscle' or grey matter.

For this, and it must be cheaper they say, i would suppose that the first thing we need to look at is the brain itself? if we were to make the brain complete more thoughts a second, it would be to their advantage as if it were random access memory, or, r.a.m. for the computers, for those of you more comfortable with that? this could lead to increased magic stuff and also primed brain activity.

First thing i want to do is make the pre-motor cortex work better. this is the processor of the brain, yes? if you were to have the memory, you need to conduct instructions to, among other things, other areas of the brain at least to get the information or reaction you are looking for.

I prefer to start with the right hemisphere of the brain, as that is the processor and memory, while the left hemisphere is actually more like all the stuff you know, or logic. the logic always works as fast as it can, while the right hand side of the brain is the muscle conducting those instructions for the body to understand, hence, pre-motor cortex - everything comes after this.

So, is it down to size? is the size of this brain, which is a muscle, really affecting the outcomes? i wouldn't say that, but, the condensation of the muscles would lead to a better working brain, and hopefully, better employee.

The good news is that this should be fairly cheap. the way i have made muscles work in the past is to squash them up into the corner, and add muscle, squash that up, and so forth. i did it two and a half times for the soldiers, hence, they are very strong indeed, being able to do amazing things, like lifting cars and so forth.

Now, the reason it is so cheap is that we will follow this procedure with a 'heat based' machine centring on the on the pre motor cortex, and other areas of the brain - hell why not condense the whole thing? precautions should be made to make sure we do not short he system out, so, we will need to experiment on something, maybe a refugee? no just kidding! my theory is, using the heat to modify the heights, breadths and lengths of the three dimensional soldiers, they will be able to, owing that it would take a hell of a 'muscle' to break through bones, just compress the brain from the inside.

But, this sounds tricky! if we were to be able to condense it somehow, this would be easy. the way, i figure, to condense it is to split tissue already there into new 'avenues' or 'pathways' to, with limited space, and a brain that is just getting more detailed as generations go by, we could maybe just double up on the brains areas by knocking the person out, and, then, quickly, etching the 'same thing' as they have over and over again in the same place.

Naturally, the next step is nine. this would be where we condense the brain, or, parts of the brain we want to upgrade, into nine similar sketches, as i think this is correct according to my knowledge of maths and engineering. so, as three would form a triangle, nine would form a 'bookcase' type of fuel and blood conducting 'thing.'

Making nano bots faster and cheaper.

Nano bots at the moment cost about a cent for one. it takes millions or even billions to make enough for an operation, and trillions to upgrade things like bones to my levels of expectation to upgrade the soldiers i have.

So, i want to make it cheaper!

If we were to want to bond chemicals, making the nanobots, it would be easier f they assembled themselves, yes? if we were to throw a lot of chemicals into a room sized vat, if they could organise themselves into the right ones, then it would be easier and faster and cheaper.

So, i am suggesting charging specific chemicals in massive volumes to find the opposite charge in the vat naturally. this might mean that they only have a few moments to bond correctly, before the charge is gone, but i am sure there are plenty of charge varieties to use.

For example, you want to bond aluminium and gold. you would charge the aluminium with an opposite charge to the gold, of, if i am not mistaken, spins or electron clouds, yes? remember the electrons are attracted to anti electrons, so they will naturally find their place together if there are only two of them.

But, if we were to charge them before they mix, they will not go densest at the bottom and thinnest at the top, they will mix properly.

It is like 'man to man marking' in soccer - you simply tell your right back to cover their left wing. then you add instructions to mark the left midfield too, and others will cover the opponents as you tell them to.

This might have a limited shelf life though, as the charges may leak off the chemicals and then they will go back to 'normal stuff.' for this reason, they must be mixed on site, yes?

Maybe there is a quicker way to make nano bots? they need to be combinations of atoms, but, often some 'thick' ones drift out of the stream of them, or 'thin' ones do too.

My ultimate goal is to make nanobots that you just drop into a vat and they mix by themselves. we could program them with d.n.a. or something, but then they would be too big to be nanobots!

So, i am suggesting we place little tubes, made out of nanobots, into a container, a small one. this will mix the chemicals quickly, as they will be coming out of little tubes and mixing upon contact, yes?

New maths theories.

This thread is for coming up with ways of simplifying maths. let's recap? basically, each time there is an equation, it has a practical application that defies all the unknown parameters or values, and, things can be crossed out on each side of equals sign with the advanced equations.

Now, if we want to really impact maths, we could simply start finding real numbers for equations with 'squiggles and symbols.'

So, if we want to get rid of al the squiggles and symbols, we could write the values there and do maths as if it were simply bodmas, yes? let's see what we can drag out of the maths coffins?

I am taking the next example from complex algebra;

Originally Posted by **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field_of_sets**

In *mathematics* a **field of sets** is a pair $(X, \mathcal{F})$ where X is a *set* and $\mathcal{F}$ is an**algebra over** X i.e., a non-empty subset of the *power set* of X closed under the*intersection* and *union* of pairs of sets and under *complements* of individual sets. In other words $\mathcal{F}$ forms a *subalgebra* of the [*power setBoolean algebra*](#) of X . (Many authors refer to $\mathcal{F}$ itself as a field of sets. The word "field" in "field of sets" is not used with the meaning of *field from field theory*.) Elements of X are called **points** and those of $\mathcal{F}$ are called **complexes** and are said to be the **admissible**

sets of X .

Fields of sets play an essential role in the *representation theory* of Boolean algebras. Every Boolean algebra can be represented as a field of sets.

$C(X) = \{\mathcal{F} \cap \cup \cup \emptyset, X\,(f)\}$

Now, with this one, we could find a ratio for the sum if we were to take that [cx] = a lot of stuff along with x, than all the other stuff needs to equal c, the sum of it, yes?

Then, we could say that all that other stuff equals as many as the sum of it's parts, divided by the sum of it's parts, with a ratio for [c] while x's part of the equation stays out of the final sum. this means, we take how many symbols are on the right, and get a total number for their amount, in this case, 9. then, we take x away, leaving 8. then, we say that the ratio we are looking for is 9 / 8 = 1.112, yes?

After you have that number, you can find the ratio of 1:112, yes? that is the ratio of the equation's answer.

To go further, you need to take the ratio you have, and get a new number out of that, let's call it the 'holding number?' this 'holding number' is c:x, but just hold it for now.

Then, you take the holding number times by the amount of all the 'known numbers' on the other side, the sum that is, multiplying and dividing and stick the 1.112 into it where it fits.

This will give you your answer, i think?

I think then there are one of two more things to do; either multiplying the 'holding

number' by the number of symbols, or we already have the answer, times itself.

Third world customs.

In the third world, there are many customs that the west does not understand. the thought that got me here was child brides, as, this is often misunderstood for terrible things. remember, once the west had exactly the same customs!

So, think for a moment, how will we get the third world to be more 'civil?' then again, how will they get us to accept their 'customs?' of course, the child is not a baby, they are hormonally driven by nine and think about sex all the time. on the other hand, they will lead a life of dependence, but, maybe that is not such a big deal?

If the 'little girl' does end up just caring for her husband, then carrying water, cooking food and collecting firewood is all she will be able to do, yes? why does she need to do more? what will the sum of her life be if that is all she can do, living with love and joy with her husband?

The thing i don't understand is why they are expected to have children so young? they will obviously be able to 'do it' and maybe that is nature's superb way of saying they are ready? if you think of it like an athiest though, you might say that nature has deemed her ready, but mentally she is incapable? if you think of it with god involved, then he has made them that way. of course, maybe she should be with boys her own age?

Now, i want to ask the men, doesn't it embarrass you if you have such a young wife? doesn't it make you shy of having to explain things to her? of course, how can someone so young turn you on? i don't understand, but, i think the men take the girl as a bride, and they are basically adopted until they are sixteen, yes? so, it could be said to be an 'intern ship' and then they graduate to being loved properly? remember, she is another mouth to feed, and, they should be able to part ways for the future of the relationship of them and themselves, yes?

So, i think the only answer the west can have to this, is, to give them something to do! like building schools out there - they will then be able to go to school and prosper in the city, yes? if the husband was to pay for school tuition, then he could invest in the little girl while she will be able to read to him one day, maybe? schooling is the thing that separated girls from women in the west, as then they had a place in the 'city.' having a place on the grass lands is like having to work like on a farm, yes?

If the west despises this so much, they must bring them to the west. it is the same thing in china - they do what they can, yes? if they cannot do something else, and there is a factory, then what will there be for them outside the company? if you were to start at a young age with these odd jobs, you might become a manager or something for the company - if you were to go t school, you might end up a drug addict, yes? what future can some of them hope for? there are going to be 'white people' working in the factories, why not start young and get some skills? school is only good if there is something to do with it, yes?

Better maths.

Recently i have come up with two 'master maths formulas.'

The first is a ratio to find the [x] of anything. basically, you count up how many symbols are on the right hand side of the equals, or, latter equation, and divide the number of symbols by the number of

[symbols + x], or the other way around. you take the ratio that is greater, what is left, and multiply it by the [symbols total.] i am a bit tired as i write this.

Or, the other one, will be where we test the students with diagrams that they can work out easily, as, any application of maths is practical in the end, well, most are that we use as engineers and stuff, yes?

Now, i want to make a new way to do maths, but don't know where it will end. if we were to observe all the known values of the equation, we could simply add them all up, and subtract the sum of the symbols that we do not have a value for. how does that sound? let's check it out!

[4x] + [6x] - 5 / [2x] = this would be where we test it, yes? this would be where we say that there are 2.5 known numbers, and, 3 unknown numbers, or, [x]'s. this would mean that the answer is 0.5, yes? let's work it out properly?

This would be [10x] - 5 / [2x]... i feel close! either we swap the negative numbers for positive ones, or, something!

Can someone with engineering level maths help me out?